The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869. NUMBER 360.

WASHINGTON.

General Butterfield Appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York.

Position of the Government on the Cuban Question.

Agricultural Report for May and June.

Ex-Minister Webb's Account of Affairs in Brazil and Paraguay.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN.

There are some reasons for believing that our government will tender its congratulations to the Spanish Cortes on the election of Marshal Serrano as Regent of Spain. It is thought here, in official circles, that this act of the Cortes goes about as far in the direction of making a republic as could reasonably have been expected by any one conversant with the state of affairs in that country, and it is not that the new government is totally republican in character. President Grant will of course in time be officially notified by the Spanish Minister here of what has been done by the Cortes, and there is a belief among persons usually well informed, that then, if not in some other way, we shall officially express our sympathies with Spain in its struggle for a more liberal government. The prevalent idea among those interested in these questions is that it will be difficult for us to recognize Cuban belligerency if Serrano and his associates faithfully carry out the policy to which the Cortes has committed itself, and there are persons who believe that the new Captain General, Senor De la Rhoda, is coming to Cuba with the olive branch, rather than the sword, in his hand, and that he will propose and support reforms looking to the ultimate freedom of the island from the insurgent ranks.

STORY OF EX-MINISTER WEBB.

The South American mail of this week brought nothing of importance to the State Department. Minister Webb being the bearer of his own reports from Rio, and despatches of later date than having his territory for writing long letters. Secretary Fish had quite a budget of interesting official correspondence from Minister McMahon, but received nothing. Webb is strong in the belief that McMahon is a thorough gentleman of honor, and wants the government to send a fleet down there in command of some officer who will open the way to his instructions.

MINISTER M'MAHON.

A private letter from Buenos Ayres, dated the 15th of May, says there has been no reliable advices of McMahon, and do not credit the report that he has been commercialized with through Brigadier Flores, who is said to have had his throat cut. Lopez has an army of not over ten thousand men and is committing a good many outrages now that he finds himself hard pressed, and says our nation is humiliated by the course of Lopez toward McMahon, whose letters, in 1866, were addressed to the brother of Lopez.

THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE.

The first commencement exercises of our Deaf Mute College, or in fact of any in the country, took place to-day in the Congregational church, before a large and appreciative audience. There were three young gentlemen in the graduating class, each of whom delivered an oration in the sign language, a copy of it being read at the same time. Professors, the heads of those who had conducted the sign language. The whole was concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and Rev. Dr. Sampson. President Gallaudet, of the Deaf Mute College. The alumni dinner was eaten this evening. The commencement and two of his professors are going to Europe for four months.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House visitors were well crowded again to-day, the only delegation present being one from Texas, in the interest of the Republican nominee for Governor of that State. They did not see Gen. Grant. Minister Webb was there, as were also General Sickles and General Burbank. The former sate some time in the north room for Spain, and the latter for Bogota in about a fortnight.

MINISTER SICKLES.

It is not yet determined whether Sickles must resign his army commission, but the probability is that the question will be left open for settlement by Congress at its next session.

SUB-TREASURERS AT NEW YORK.

The President early in the day signed the commission of General Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer at New York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REPORT OF A GUARD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT, AGENT, ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Nothing of importance was received at the Indian Office to-day.

CITY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

"LAWRENCE, Kansas, 9th month, 19th day.

"Hon. E. S. Parker:

"A party from General Hazen arrived at Elk-worth on the 18th instant, and will return to-morrow, taking with them Agent Leavitt, of the Osage Indians. They report no danger from hostile Indians on the plains. Crops coming on. Buffalo meat were killed twenty miles north of Salina, at Wilson's ranch. Provisions plenty. The Osage Indians were soon south of the railroad on the 14th instant.

(Signed) "ENOCH HOAG, Superintendent."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ITEMS.

The following appointments have been $144,000.

A number of female clerks were removed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency to-day. It is expected that the new issue of national currency notes will be ready by the 1st of July.

The Secretary has issued a call for $500,000,000 bonds, dated March, 1868, at $107,90,000; imports, $60,000,000; exports, $60,000,000; and re-exported, $10,000,000; duties collected during March 1868, $19,000,000; and re-exported, $10,000,000; duties collected during March 1869, $19,000,000; and re-exported, $10,000,000; duties collected during March 1870, $19,000,000; and re-exported, $10,000,000; duties collected during March 1871, $19,000,000; and re-exported, $10,000,000; duties collected during March

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HOW MEN CAN DO MOST WORK.

A few years ago a wide circle of friends and admirers sorrowed over the premature loss to the world of Theodore Parker and Thomas Starr King, in the conviction that both these ardent and brilliant men were cut off, one by the morning, and the other at the noon of his career, by ignorant and excessive intellectual labor. Very years added to their joint fame would have been equivalent to the creation of two such men, with all the stores of intellectual wealth already accumulated, which they had spent nearly their whole lives to gain. So latter half of their lives could not have failed to bear the fruits of which the part they actually lived bore only the blossoms. It is painful to see great lives thus shortened, and the world denied the benefits of what they might have accomplished, when not only the longevity of robust men like Cyrus, Humboldt, Brougham, Landor, Stone, Tompson and Bryant, but the half-prostrated lives and full-orbed useful-ness of invalids like Pope, Charlotte Bronte, Carlyle, and many others, prove that literary life is not necessarily adverse to health, but, of proper care and physical exercise, may be made favorable to the attainment of ripe years, as well as the most coveted, and perhaps the most unselfish, of all kinds of reputation. A few months since General Charles D. Haldrige (Miles O'Reilly), a man of, perhaps, the most striking genius Americus has known since Poe, was cut off suddenly and sadly, when the world was barely discovering his rare and genial powers. And it is worthy of note that in the case of Miles O'Reilly, as in the more recent one of Henry Raymond, and the earlier ones of King and Parker, and the still earlier previous and more prominent cases of Byron, the younger Pitt and Napoleon, all of whom died prematurely, and from like causes, the feature most dwelt upon in their lives was their capacity for filling sudden, protracted and enormous drafts upon their mental and physical powers, living whole weeks of labor within a few hours of days. In fact, there is a sort of Napoleonic element in the life of each of these men which seems to bear them on through their Marengos and Austerlitzes only to bring them to their Waterloo. Their lives have a broken symmetry like a beautifully fluted column severed in mid-air. Halpine and Raymond have written their brain's best work in a sitting. This, in a narrower field, was like Napoleon dictating to four secretaries at once, averaging twenty hours of labor per day, and only four of sleep. It was like the four Pitt entering upon life as Premier of Great Britain, with an ambition to combine all Europe and crush Bonaparte.

The men who are characterized by such feats of herculean labor must separate them by very thorough intervals of rest, or die young. Such a mode of life, though it may result in scintillations of brilliant effort, only reminds us how much more might have been attained with the same endowments, had the possessor been gifted with a greater family for judicious indolence. There are so many of us who, in the direction of idleness, that the world has reached a mischievous style of indiscriminate eulogy of industry, and work, as if they were under all circumstances admirable, even though carried to the degree of self-annihilation. But even the industry of such a greater vice than idleness, as suicide is a greater crime than beggary, because it affects more fatally a nobler and better class of persons. It is not merely in the lessening of the quantity, but in the destruction of the quality, also, of a life's work, that ill-regulated industry is dangerous and often fatal to the worker. Long before excessive toil has swept off its victim, his capacity for enjoyment is made dull, his judgment obscured, his tastes blunted, and his whole moral perception perverted and his reputation tainted by its corroding influence. The failures of life admonish him of his need for rest. It is the characteristic feature of these brilliant and spasmodic men that their hearts burn out with the fires of life at least as fast as their vital forces. They drift away from the moorings of steadfast principle, and at their deaths their obituaries are invariably silent, in many instances, on well-known follies or vices, which enter vitally into any impartial estimate of either their private or their public lives.

The most rational division of human life would devote about one-third of every day to work, one-third to recreation, society, amusement, hygiene, intellectual and æsthetic culture, and one-third to rest and sleep. The lives of some of our most successful men show about this ratio of division. Such a life is greater aggregate of achievement and of utility. Few authors have been so voluminous as Bulwer, and yet he steadily confined himself to three hours' writing full one-sixth of mental labor, and that of various, but of nervous vitality and physical vigor. Before author's literal "personal" item to the effect that "Dickens is recovered and unable as much as ever." Beecher, though one of our greatest and most successful preachers, makes his labor incidental to his life, not its absorbing pursuit. He lives through the week, and on Sunday preaches early, or occasionally on Saturday, begins to think what he shall say in his next sermon. President Grant is the most successful man of this age in proportion to his intellectual endowments, and has performed a work equal to that of the first heroes of ancient or modern times. Yet he never was in a hurry, never tried to do or say a brilliant thing, and never overworked himself. Utility is better than brilliancy, as the aggregate iron of the world is worth infinitely more than its diamonds. It must be a very rare exigency which can justify a departure from the rule that the most profitable mode of life for the long run is never to do in any one day more work than you feel you could be fully able to do steadily on every day of the week, month or year. In accordance with this general rule, the greatest of the world's great workers have labored. To this mode of work we owe the infinite fund of pure pleasure which is being bequeathed to endless future generations in Sir Walter Scott's inexhaustible volumes, in Dickens' vast versatility, in Tennyson's rich depth, and Humboldt's massive learning. The spasmodic action of the brain is called as to nature, in brilliant but destructive fire. The volcano, avalanche and flood, the tempest, earthquake and conflagration, are impressive phenomena, but they are not the means by which nature's process has gradually built and sustained planetary changes. What a contentment it to be built, the little coral insects is not to work; when a mountain is to be lowered, the silent frost is employed; and throughout the processes of nature and of man, the grandest achievements result from those agencies which labor steadily and silently through long periods of time.

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"The Committee of Arrangements have made provision that those matters shall be thoroughly explained by able speakers.

"The Committee of Arrangements have made known prohibitory and robbing ordinances adopted by certain towns in Illinois, and by the State, for instance, as in Hyde Park, no drinks of an intoxicating nature are allowed to be sold, and in the town of Lake View no spirituous liquors are required for each picnic where intoxicating drinks are sold.

"The German citizens, and especially the workingmen, have, with all the stores of intellectual wealth already accumulated, which they had spent nearly their whole lives to gain. So latter half of their lives could not have failed to bear the fruits of which the part they actually lived bore only the blossoms. It is painful to see great lives thus shortened, and the world denied the benefits of what they might have accomplished, when not only the longevity of robust men like Cyrus, Humboldt, Brougham, Landor, Stone, Tompson and Bryant, but the half-prostrated lives and full-orbed useful-ness of invalids like Pope, Charlotte Bronte, Carlyle, and many others, prove that literary life is not necessarily adverse to health, but, of proper care and physical exercise, may be made favorable to the attainment of ripe years, as well as the most coveted, and perhaps the most unselfish, of all kinds of reputation. A few months since General Charles D. Haldrige (Miles O'Reilly), a man of, perhaps, the most striking genius Americus has known since Poe, was cut off suddenly and sadly, when the world was barely discovering his rare and genial powers. And it is worthy of note that in the case of Miles O'Reilly, as in the more recent one of Henry Raymond, and the earlier ones of King and Parker, and the still earlier previous and more prominent cases of Byron, the younger Pitt and Napoleon, all of whom died prematurely, and from like causes, the feature most dwelt upon in their lives was their capacity for filling sudden, protracted and enormous drafts upon their mental and physical powers, living whole weeks of labor within a few hours of days. In fact, there is a sort of Napoleonic element in the life of each of these men which seems to bear them on through their Marengos and Austerlitzes only to bring them to their Waterloo. Their lives have a broken symmetry like a beautifully fluted column severed in mid-air. Halpine and Raymond have written their brain's best work in a sitting. This, in a narrower field, was like Napoleon dictating to four secretaries at once, averaging twenty hours of labor per day, and only four of sleep. It was like the four Pitt entering upon life as Premier of Great Britain, with an ambition to combine all Europe and crush Bonaparte.

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"The German citizens, and especially the workingmen, have, with all the stores of intellectual wealth already accumulated, which they had spent nearly their whole lives to gain. So latter half of their lives could not have failed to bear the fruits of which the part they actually lived bore only the blossoms. It is painful to see great lives thus shortened, and the world denied the benefits of what they might have accomplished, when not only the longevity of robust men like Cyrus, Humboldt, Brougham, Landor, Stone, Tompson and Bryant, but the half-prostrated lives and full-orbed useful-ness of invalids like Pope, Charlotte Bronte, Carlyle, and many others, prove that literary life is not necessarily adverse to health, but, of proper care and physical exercise, may be made favorable to the attainment of ripe years, as well as the most coveted, and perhaps the most unselfish, of all kinds of reputation. A few months since General Charles D. Haldrige (Miles O'Reilly), a man of, perhaps, the most striking genius Americus has known since Poe, was cut off suddenly and sadly, when the world was barely discovering his rare and genial powers. And it is worthy of note that in the case of Miles O'Reilly, as in the more recent one of Henry Raymond, and the earlier ones of King and Parker, and the still earlier previous and more prominent cases of Byron, the younger Pitt and Napoleon, all of whom died prematurely, and from like causes, the feature most dwelt upon in their lives was their capacity for filling sudden, protracted and enormous drafts upon their mental and physical powers, living whole weeks of labor within a few hours of days. In fact, there is a sort of Napoleonic element in the life of each of these men which seems to bear them on through their Marengos and Austerlitzes only to bring them to their Waterloo. Their lives have a broken symmetry like a beautifully fluted column severed in mid-air. Halpine and Raymond have written their brain's best work in a sitting. This, in a narrower field, was like Napoleon dictating to four secretaries at once, averaging twenty hours of labor per day, and only four of sleep. It was like the four Pitt entering upon life as Premier of Great Britain, with an ambition to combine all Europe and crush Bonaparte.

The men who are characterized by such feats of herculean labor must separate them by very thorough intervals of rest, or die young. Such a mode of life, though it may result in scintillations of brilliant effort, only reminds us how much more might have been attained with the same endowments, had the possessor been gifted with a greater family for judicious indolence. There are so many of us who, in the direction of idleness, that the world has reached a mischievous style of indiscriminate eulogy of industry, and work, as if they were under all circumstances admirable, even though carried to the degree of self-annihilation. But even the industry of such a greater vice than idleness, as suicide is a greater crime than beggary, because it affects more fatally a nobler and better class of persons. It is not merely in the lessening of the quantity, but in the destruction of the quality, also, of a life's work, that ill-regulated industry is dangerous and often fatal to the worker. Long before excessive toil has swept off its victim, his capacity for enjoyment is made dull, his judgment obscured, his tastes blunted, and his whole moral perception perverted and his reputation tainted by its corroding influence. The failures of life admonish him of his need for rest. It is the characteristic feature of these brilliant and spasmodic men that their hearts burn out with the fires of life at least as fast as their vital forces. They drift away from the moorings of steadfast principle, and at their deaths their obituaries are invariably silent, in many instances, on well-known follies or vices, which enter vitally into any impartial estimate of either their private or their public lives.

The most rational division of human life would devote about one-third of every day to work, one-third to recreation, society, amusement, hygiene, intellectual and æsthetic culture, and one-third to rest and sleep. The lives of some of our most successful men show about this ratio of division. Such a life is greater aggregate of achievement and of utility. Few authors have been so voluminous as Bulwer, and yet he steadily confined himself to three hours' writing full one-sixth of mental labor, and that of various, but of nervous vitality and physical vigor. Before author's literal "personal" item to the effect that "Dickens is recovered and unable as much as ever." Beecher, though one of our greatest and most successful preachers, makes his labor incidental to his life, not its absorbing pursuit. He lives through the week, and on Sunday preaches early, or occasionally on Saturday, begins to think what he shall say in his next sermon. President Grant is the most successful man of this age in proportion to his intellectual endowments, and has performed a work equal to that of the first heroes of ancient or modern times. Yet he never was in a hurry, never tried to do or say a brilliant thing, and never overworked himself. Utility is better than brilliancy, as the aggregate iron of the world is worth infinitely more than its diamonds. It must be a very rare exigency which can justify a departure from the rule that the most profitable mode of life for the long run is never to do in any one day more work than you feel you could be fully able to do steadily on every day of the week, month or year. In accordance with this general rule, the greatest of the world's great workers have labored. To this mode of work we owe the infinite fund of pure pleasure which is being bequeathed to endless future generations in Sir Walter Scott's inexhaustible volumes, in Dickens' vast versatility, in Tennyson's rich depth, and Humboldt's massive learning. The spasmodic action of the brain is called as to nature, in brilliant but destructive fire. The volcano, avalanche and flood, the tempest, earthquake and conflagration, are impressive phenomena, but they are not the means by which nature's process has gradually built and sustained planetary changes. What a contentment it to be built, the little coral insects is not to work; when a mountain is to be lowered, the silent frost is employed; and throughout the processes of nature and of man, the grandest achievements result from those agencies which labor steadily and silently through long periods of time.

Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, would not now be a Judge of the courts if the Democracy had had an adequate political organization in that State. The majority in the force was 921 in the aggregate vote of 364,210, of which there are no grounds for claiming that 10,000 were cast by Democrats. Seven years ago Governor Hartranft was defeated by 9,000 majority, and the Dutch district was proven to have counted at his home precinct 1,000 votes more than were cast. Democrats had no ticket to "give them the benefit of," and hence omitted the passage of a general Democratic ticket the first time. Judge Sharswood's majority of that State, in 1867, was 8,000, and the Democrats had a ticket to vote for. Now, with no ticket, and with the Democracy of the State in a state of disorganization, the majority is reduced to 921. Such a result is a sufficient explanation of the Democratic defeat in Pennsylvania, and is a complete refutation of the charge that the Democracy of that State would have defeated Judge Sharswood if they had had a ticket to vote for.

PEACE JUBILEE.

Its Great Success.

The Absurd Jealousy of the New York Papers.

Excellence of the Management.

The Choir of Eight Thousand Children.

Closing Scenes.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOSTON, June 19, 1869.

The day of Jubilee has come. The great Peace Festival has passed into the annals of musical history. The suitable halo of peace which encircled it shone on every face

to my custom, to speak for a moment of myself. When I accept a new engagement, I endeavor to make it as profitable as possible, and I am glad to say that during the three years I have been with the Academy I have been able to give my patrons a great deal for their money. Whether I shall be able to do almost every night in the week during the coming season, I cannot say, but I will do my best to make it a success. I will close by saying that I am very much pleased with the reception which has been accorded me on my return to this country, and I hope to be favored with a continuance of the same kind attention during the coming season.

Mr. Chanfrau, at the end, expressed his thanks in a few words, and said that he would be on hand on the following night, when he would appear in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." Mr. Chanfrau's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and at their conclusion the curtain fell on the audience rising to their feet and cheering.

AND SERRANO ON CUBA.

of Cortes on the Cuban Revolution.

Cortes on May 20, the discussion ...ion to the Cortes Circular. ...the actual events of the gov... ...ion of the Ultramar in ...Cuba and Puerto Rico have taken ...ce since the Cortes closed, ...to be believed necessary, the ...ment of Canovas del Castillo, ...ador, Lopez and Moret, ...e Islands.

...ere very happy, and the Chamber ...ed with a deep interest ...at the moment arrived. I believe ...at the same time I believe ...ment of Ultramar is now ...ly a question, experimental and ...ry one hold to it given ...ld be a mistake, and ...ld be a serious ...ry could. We have ...ve political liberties ...ghout the world, ...Cuba was in ...

We have just spoken, but it ...ly the silence ...of the sea of the ...ds alone we heard ...ll of the Cuban ...ld shake the coast ...ld reach the ...

...ere very glad to hear from the ...ent in which the President of the Republic ...ed us he had full power to ...the ...ial insurrection, as a good ...ormulated in Cuba. ...ent, however, has always ...ed that the Cuban ...ld not be ...ercised, for what happens with one people serves ...ple. ...ld be ...ed in Cuba. They had them, and they ...ed them, ...ed for Cuba and Porto Rico, ...ed for the ...ld do it ...ld be ...ed, ...ld be ...ed, ...ld be ...ed,

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at the Northwestern University.

Professor E. O. Haven elected President of the Institution.

Young Ladies to be Admitted Into the Classes Next Term.

Alumni Meeting and Commencement at Notre Dame.

Interesting Proceedings.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The thirteenth commencement of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, was held in the college grounds yesterday, beginning at 10:30 a. m. A platform was erected in the grove in front of the building. Nature's temple, pitched amid the shady trees, and in view of the lake, which shimmered in the sun. The Stars and Stripes floated above the platform, and a banner bearing the words "Our God and Our Country" above the main stand. Year' ago a number of us were dressing sites, which added much to the beauty of the scene and to the enjoyment of the occasion. The day was beautifully fine, the air was pure, and the "breeze blowed through the trosses" in a very refreshing way.

Carpenter, the graduating class and the Board of Trustees sat on the platform, and, the large audience occupied seats beneath the trees.

Acting President Wheeler called the assembly to order, and, raised to the stand for an air, which was given, after which Rev. Erastus O. Haven, President of the University of Michigan, solemnly invoked the divine blessing. More music concluded the preliminaries.

Mr. A. J. Kennicott, of Chicago, III, delivered a neat oration on "Educated Labor." He dwelt on the necessity of labor being directed by intelligence that labor exhibited and enlightened. He spoke too hurriedly, and, consequently, was rather hesitating in. He was rewarded with applause and retired.

Mr. C. G. Root, of Stockton, Ill., expanded upon "Practical Science." He contended practical science never made a botch-work. But that skilful hand and thought were required that science can be developed if the mind be properly trained. He regretted the want of originality in modern times, and characterized the modern as a servile imitation of the ancients. He pitched into George Francis Train. "The gay and lucrative vocation of an English prison, and denounced him as the author of the Columbian run on paper. He likened him to a rocket and comes down like a stick. The gentleman was then introduced to his task, and read very well for Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Anna Dickinson, and Mrs. Livermore, whom he pokes fun at, and then wound up his piece by a loud denunciation of universal suffrage.

After he got through the band relieved the audience by a funeral air.

Rev. J. E. Allen, of Havana, Ill., treated of "Rationalism," declaring that it tried to destroy Christianity, by denying the divinity of every thing that it could not grasp in the Pandora box, whence comes all evil. Christianity appeals to reputable the heart; but Rationalism put the head and the heart aside and appeals to the logic and reflections. After an eloquent and deep Methodistic defense of Christianity, he sat down amid applause, with a perspiration. Bouquets were flung at him in goodly number.

Rev. E. Baird, of Waukegan, Ill., handled "Church and State" in a way that showed he had what good God in the State emanated from the Church. No, no; the Church was the conscience of the State. The Church is in danger if it advocates false principles, and it must be become corrupt if it receives the power of the State. It is in danger if it advocates false principles, and it must be become corrupt if it receives the power of the State. Its duty is to be faithful to its principles, and to let the State do the "liveried blowed through the tresses" in a very refreshing way.

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